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stimulated fresh inquiry and opened up new lines of thought. His school is nowhere numerous: it may be doubted whether it is destined for long life; but it is everywhere earnest and independent, provocative of discussion, and thus finally serviceable to the truth. It has been well said by one of his warmest supporters that his system is an intellectual ferment of the strongest kind. It is no small service to have communicated this leavening influence to political economy at the time when the orthodox school of economists appeared to have finished their work.

It is also to be said that Mr. Carey rendered an important service by the direction which he sought to give to the discussion of the protective system. In this great debate it has been the failing of the friends of free trade to keep their attention fixed, often exclusively, on the gain which freedom offers to the consumer. The questions of added stimulus to producers, of more rapid societary movement, of earlier diversification of pursuits, and of quickened thought, all resulting in fresh gain in productive power, have been little considered by them. The gains thus promised by protection have seemed to its opponents to be indirect and contingent, and to lie outside of the economic range. But it was upon such gains as these that Mr. Carey's mind was constantly bent. The home market was to him of chief importance, because with its growth he believed would grow the power of association, the rapidity of exchange, the intellectual capacity of individuals, and the power and harmony of the whole society. In dealing with these considerations political economy rises into a higher region of thought than that with which it is apt to content itself. Whatever Mr. Carey's error in supposing that the logical result of these lofty speculations must be the vindication of the policy of protection, the world is permanently the gainer by his stimulating attempt to show where the highest truths are to be sought.

#### EDWARD DESOR.

EDWARD DESOR was born in Friedrichsdorf, near Homburg, in 1811. He died on Feb. 23, 1882, at Nice, where he spent the winter. His father was a manufacturer. The son, French by descent, though born in Germany, united the science and literature of both nations, and spoke both languages with facility. After studying law at Heidelberg and Giessen, he fled to France in 1832 on account of political movements, and devoted himself to natural history with Eifer in Paris. His first work was the translation of Ritter's Geography. *Élie de*

Beaumont inspired him with a love for geology and the physics of the globe. At the gathering of the Swiss naturalists in Neuchâtel in 1837, he met Agassiz and Carl Vogt, and their influence determined his future scientific life. He remained at Neuchâtel to study with them the geology and meteorology of Switzerland, and to take part in their celebrated explorations on the Aar Glacier. In 1844 he published an account of their united observations, made during six summers in the world of glaciers.

Having visited the glaciers of Scandinavia, Desor accompanied Agassiz to the United States in 1847, where he soon found a field for his scientific activity in connection with the U. S. Coast Survey. In 1847 Congress had authorized a geological survey of the Lake Superior district, under the direction of C. T. Jackson. When Dr. Jackson resigned, at the end of two summers, the survey was put in charge of J. W. Foster and J. D. Whitney, and Desor was one of the first assistants. Alluvial deposits and their fauna were assigned to him. His researches on the drift in Western Europe, on the glaciers of Switzerland, and on the formation of shoals along the Atlantic coast of the United States, qualified him for this work, and ensured his success. Besides the part which he contributed to the Report of the Survey, he published his views on the drift of Lake Superior in the "*American Journal of Science*" (xiii. 93, 1852). Desor first introduced the word "*Laurentian*" to describe geological formations in Maine, on the River St. Lawrence, and on Lakes Champlain and Ontario; but the word was appropriated afterwards by the Canadian geologists for another purpose. The earlier and the later publications of Desor appeared in European journals. But he contributed while he was in this country to the *Proceedings of the American Academy*, of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*, and of the *Natural History Society of Boston*, and to the "*American Journal of Science*." After his return to Europe he published papers on the "*Climate of the United States, and its Effect on Habits and Manners*," and on the Falls of Niagara.

In 1852 Desor accepted an invitation to Neuchâtel as professor of geology in the Gymnasium and in the Academy, and became an attractive teacher. He took a conspicuous part in the politics of Switzerland. He was a member of the Grand Council of his Canton, serving twice as its president. He was also one of the National Council, but declined the honor of presiding over it. At the same time he was pursuing his researches in geology and palæontology, and publishing the results to the world. In 1864 Desor went with Escher and Martius

on a journey of exploration into North Africa, — one pregnant result reached being the conclusion that the Sahara was a former sea-basin elevated at a later epoch. Desor distinguished three kinds of deserts: erosion-deserts, sand-deserts, and those of plateaux.

Desor was one of the most active pioneers in prehistorical investigations. He made a costly collection of archæological treasures, and he published, between 1861 and 1881, eleven papers upon the subject, the last being on the fossil man of Nice. When the first International Congress of Anthropologists and Archæologists met at Neuchâtel, in 1866, he was chosen to preside. Desor owned a country-seat on the summit of the Jura, which was the resort, in the summer, of the learned from every country. The names of his famous visitors are inscribed on a tree a century old; among them that of Theodore Parker. Having given the best of his life to science, progress, and freedom, Desor bequeathed to the city of Neuchâtel his rich collections in geology and archæology, and also a large property, which he had inherited from his brother's wife, to preserve and increase them.

#### JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, on May 5, 1811. At the age of eleven he was sent to the school of the Wesleyan Methodists, his father being a minister in that denomination. Here and under private tutors he received his elementary education. After the University of London was opened he went there to study chemistry under Dr. Turner. At the age of twenty-two (1832), he was brought by his American relatives to the United States, where he afterwards lived, and where he died on Jan. 4, 1882, in his home at Hastings, on the Hudson. In this country he studied in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1836 took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had already published original papers in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, — in 1834, on the Nature of Capillary Attraction, and on the Best Form of Galvanic Batteries; in 1835, on the Magnetic Action of Light. In 1836 the thesis presented for his degree was published by the Faculty of the University. After this, many contributions to science followed in rapid succession, — on chemistry, electricity, heat, light, thermo-electricity, phosphorescence, and kindred subjects. Fifty different papers, published in this country or in Europe, and many of them in several places, are enumerated in the Catalogue of the Royal Society of London which closes with the year 1863.